

**PENETROMETER SURVEY OF THE
NANCE PROPERTY - MOSS FAMILY
CEMETERY, STANLY COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 464

**PENETROMETER SURVEY OF THE
NANCE PROPERTY - MOSS FAMILY CEMETERY,
STANLY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

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CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 464



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January 29, 2007

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on a penetrometer survey of a small family cemetery near Stanfield, in Stanly County, North Carolina. The tract has been named by the proposed developer as the Nance Property, however, the bulk of the graves in the cemetery appear to be from the Moss family. The earliest known death date for the cemetery is 1862 while the most recent is dated 1911.

Today the cemetery is located off Big Lick Road (SR-1130) in a wooded area now used for hunting. The burial ground is situated on a subtle ridge side that slopes to the south and southeast toward a drainage of Island Creek.

A total of 16 stones, representing ten marked grave sites, were visible on the surface. One additional grave was identified on which no markers were apparent. Over time, some of the markers have broken or tipped over, however, it appears that most, if not all, of the stones remain extant (evidenced by ten of the eleven marked graves).

The goal of this project was to determine the total size of the cemetery for the purpose of relocation. Often early cemeteries (pre-1950) contain more burials than there are stones, so a penetrometer study was used in an attempt to locate unmarked graves. A penetrometer is a device used to measure soil compactness. Where graves have been previously excavated the soil tends to be less compact, allowing the grave shaft to be identified.

The study found that the cemetery, where graves are known to exist (associated with standing monuments), produced soil compaction readings between 50 and 150 psi (pounds per square inch). Non-grave areas tended to exhibit compaction of 175 psi and above.

Only one unmarked grave was identified in the study, bringing the area of the cemetery to approximately 45 feet north-south by 20 feet east-west. The unmarked grave is contained within the boundaries of marked sites, making the perimeter easily discernible.

While artificial compaction of soils may show readings of an absence of a gravesite where in fact there is a grave, we are fairly confident that the area surrounding the cemetery has not been artificially compacted, revealing an accurate cemetery boundary.

Limited historical research has identified that the Moss family were successful farmers in the Furr township of Stanley County for nearly 100 years. Within the first third of the twentieth century some members appear to have migrated north into Rockingham County.

This study provides recommendations for the removal of the cemetery, including additional historical research to identify family descendants, and excavation by forensic anthropologists to ensure the complete and dignified recovery of all human remains, coffin hardware, burial goods, and clothing remains. Additional recommendations are offered concerning reinterment, including replication of the existing cemetery and the use of individual graves.

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INTRODUCTION

In December of 2006, we were contacted by Mr. Michael Wolfe on behalf of Stephen Chambers/Chambers Engineering in Albemarle, North Carolina. He explained that a small cemetery was located on property that was to be developed in the Stanfield area of Stanly County, North Carolina. A small family cemetery had been identified on the property during planning and his client had determined that the development of the tract required that it be moved. Consequently, he requested assistance in determining the boundaries of the cemetery and the number of graves that might be present. He also requested assistance in arranging for the grave removal.

The cemetery is located in a pine and hardwood forest between Big Lick Road (SR-1130)

to the north and the Norfolk Southern Rail Line to the south. The topography slopes to the south and southeast toward a branch of Island Creek. The closest standing structures are modern, located along Big Lick Road.

We recommended that a penetrometer survey would likely provide good initial data, helping to identify the number of graves present and their arrangement. This study was authorized by Mr. Wolfe on December 12, 2006. This initial survey would not include historic research, but it would include the full recordation of each grave.

Graves in the cemetery were found to be laid out on a nearly east-west alignment in two rows. Ten of the eleven stones were identified by

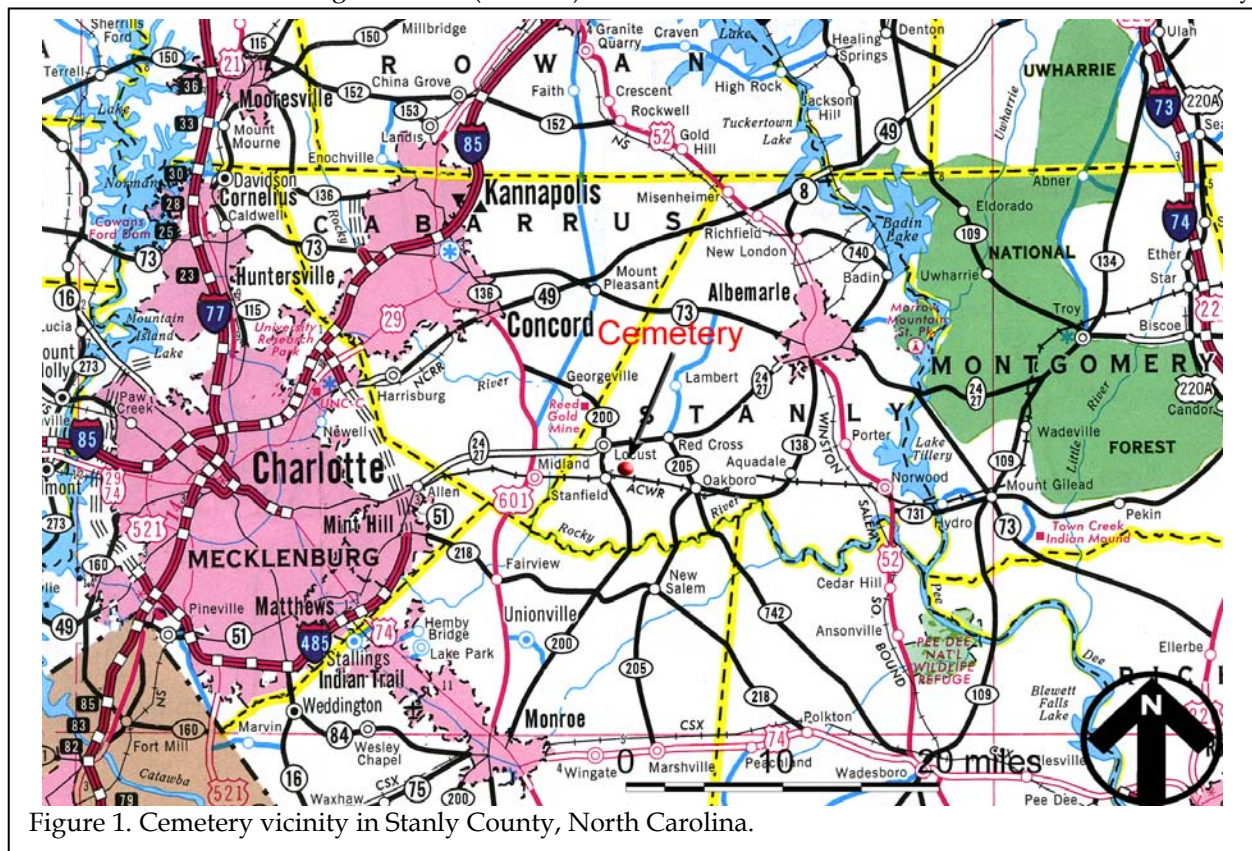


Figure 1. Cemetery vicinity in Stanly County, North Carolina.

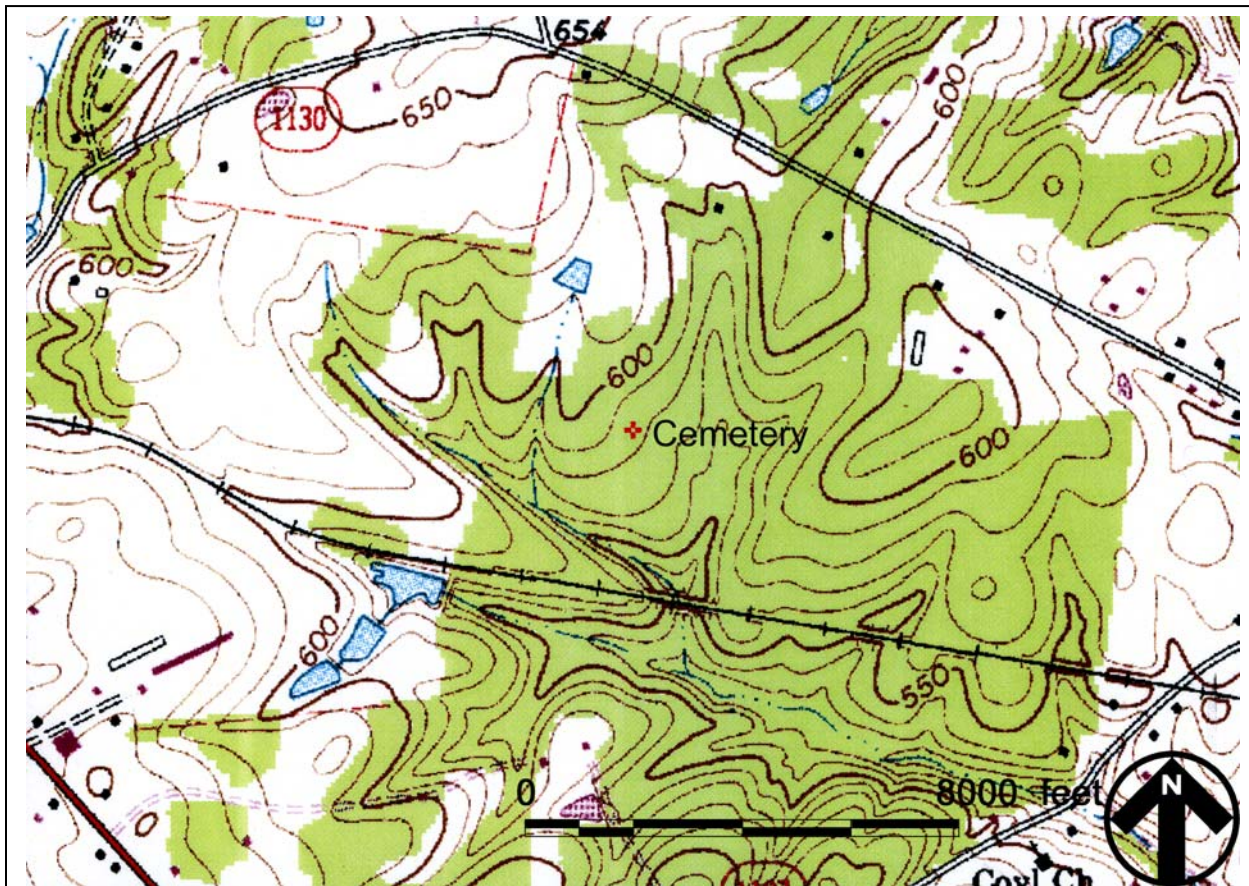


Figure 2. Cemetery location (basemap is USGS Stanfield 7.5').

above ground markers. Five of those ten markers identified the person buried in the plot.

During the penetrometer survey, which was used to delineate the boundaries of the cemetery and the individual graves, each legible marker was recorded and representative photographs were taken. Approximate measurements were taken in order to draw a sketch map of the location of each grave. The markers for individual graves were left in place so that a more formal plat of the cemetery could be prepared by Chambers Engineering.

The work was conducted on December 28, 2006 by Dr. Michael Trinkley, Ms. Julie Poppell, and Ms. Nicole Southerland over approximately six field hours. As a result of these investigations, one additional unmarked grave was identified and all identified graves were recorded and

photographed. The graves were flagged in the field, producing a site area of about 45 feet north-south by 20 feet east-west.

METHODS AND FINDINGS

Methods

A penetrometer is a device for measuring the compaction of soil. Soil compaction is well understood in construction, where its primary objective is to achieve a soil density that will carry specified loads without undue settlement and in agronomy where it is recognized as an unfavorable by-product of tillage. Compaction is less well understood in archaeology, although some work has been conducted in exploring the effects of compaction on archaeological materials (see, for example, Ebeid 1992).

In the most general sense, the compaction of soil requires movement and rearrangement of individual soil particles. This fits them together and fills the voids that may be present, especially in fill materials. For the necessary movement to occur, friction must be reduced, typically by ensuring that the soil has the proper amount of moisture. If too much is present, some will be expelled and in the extreme, the soils become soupy or like quicksand and compaction is not possible. If too little is present, there will not be adequate lubrication of the soil particles and, again, compaction is impossible. For each soil type and condition, there is an optimum level to allow compaction.

When natural soil strata are disturbed – whether by large scale construction or by the excavation of a small hole in the ground – the resulting spoil contains a large volume of voids and the compaction of the soil is very low. When this spoil is used as fill, either in the original hole or at another location, it likewise has a large volume of voids and a very low compaction.

In construction, such fill is artificially compacted, settling under a load as air and water are expelled. For example, compaction by heavy

rubber-tired vehicles will produce a change in density or compaction as deep as 4.0 feet. In agriculture, tillage is normally confined to dry weather or the end of the growing season – when the lubricating effects of water are minimized.

In the case of a pit, or a burial, the excavated fill is typically thrown back in the hole not as thin layers that are then compacted before the next layer is added, but in one, relatively quick episode. This prevents the fill from being compacted, or at least as compacted as the surrounding soil.

Penetrometers come in a variety of styles, but all measure compaction as a numerical reading, typically as pounds per square inch (psi). The dickey-John penetrometer consists of a stainless steel rod about 3-feet in length, connected to a T-handle. As the rod is inserted in the soil, the compaction needle rotates within an oil filled (for damping) stainless steel housing, indicating the compaction levels. The rod is also engraved at 3-inch levels, allowing more precise collection of compaction measurements through various soil horizons. Two tips (½-inch and ¾-inch) are provided for different soil types.

Of course, a penetrometer is simply a measuring device. It cannot distinguish soil compacted by natural events from soil artificially compacted. Nor can it distinguish an artificially excavated pit from a tree throw that has been filled in. Nor can it, per se, distinguish between a hole dug as a hearth and a hole dug as a burial pit. What it does, is convert each of these events to psi readings. It is then up to the operator to determine through various techniques the cause of the increased or lowered soil compaction.

For example, soils that have been artificially compacted frequently exhibit

compaction levels that are significantly above normal soil readings. And as for distinguishing a burial pit from other, natural, events, this is typically done by carefully marking out the size, shape, and orientation of the area of lesser compaction.

Curiously, penetrometers are rarely used by archaeologists in routine studies, although they are used by forensic anthropologists (such as Drs. Dennis Dirkmaat and Steve Nawrocki) and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Special Agent Michael Hockrein) in searches for clandestine graves. While a penetrometer may be only marginally better than a probe in the hands of an exceedingly skilled individual with years of experience, such ideal circumstances are rare. In addition, a penetrometer provides quantitative readings that are replicable and that allow much more accurate documentation of cemeteries. In fact, as will be discussed here, our research in both sandy and clayey soils in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia suggests very consistent graveyard readings.

Like probing, the penetrometer is used at set intervals along grid lines established perpendicular to the suspected grave orientations. The readings are recorded and used to develop a map of probable grave locations. In addition, it is important to "calibrate" the penetrometer to the specific site where it is being used. Since readings are affected by soil moisture and even to some degree by soil texture, it is important to compare readings taken during a single investigation and ensure that soils are generally similar in composition.

It is also important to compare suspect readings to those from known areas. For example, when searching for graves in a cemetery where both marked and unmarked graves are present, it is usually appropriate to begin by examining known graves to identify the range of compaction present. From work at several graveyards, including the Kings Cemetery (Charleston County, South Carolina) where 28 additional



Figure 3. Conducting the penetrometer survey in the cemetery

graves were identified, Maple Grove Cemetery (Haywood County, North Carolina) where 319 unmarked graves were identified, and the Walker Family Cemetery (Greenville County, South Carolina) where 78 unmarked graves were identified, we have found that the compaction of graves is typically under 150 psi, usually in the range of 50 to 100 psi, while non-grave areas exhibit compaction that is almost always over 150 PSI, typically 160 to 180 psi (Trinkley and Hacker 1997a, 1997b, 1998).

For example, at Kings Cemetery it was possible to produce several compaction cross sections through cultivated fields, old (fallow) fields, woods, roads, bulldozed areas, and cemetery areas (Trinkley and Hacker 1997a:Figure 10). Particularly important were the location of graves made obvious by either monuments or sunken grave shafts.

Cultivated areas and burials both revealed compaction readings under 100 psi. Of course the two areas could be distinguished from each other

by the depth of the various compaction readings. The cultivated fields were underlain by soils with compaction readings between 200 and 300 psi, usually within 0.8 foot of the surface. Burials, on the other hand, revealed the lower compaction readings to depth of 3.0 feet.

The roads and other disturbed areas, such as where bulldozers had recently been operated, exhibited compaction levels of over 300 psi. In such areas it is usually impossible to distinguish burials – they are effectively “masked” by the increased soil density.

Between burials, in areas where there was no evidence of burials, compaction ranged from 101 to 300 psi. This suggests that in some areas there may have been earlier graves, at least partially masked by more recent, intrusive graves.

The process works best when there are clear and distinct non-grave areas, i.e., when the graves are not overlapping. In such cases taking penetrometer readings at 2-foot intervals perpendicular to the supposed orientation (assuming east-west orientations, the survey lines would be established north-south) will typically allow the quick identification of something approaching the mid-point of the grave. Working along the survey line forward and backward (i.e. north and south) will allow the north and south edges of the grave to be identified. From there, the grave is tested perpendicular to the survey line, along the grave’s center-line, in order to identify the head and foot.

Typically the head and foot are both marked using surveyor’s pen flags. We have also found that it is helpful to run a ribbon of flagging from the head flag to the foot flag, since the heads and feet in tightly packed cemeteries begin to blur together.

Implemented Methods at the Nance Property-Moss Family Cemetery and Findings

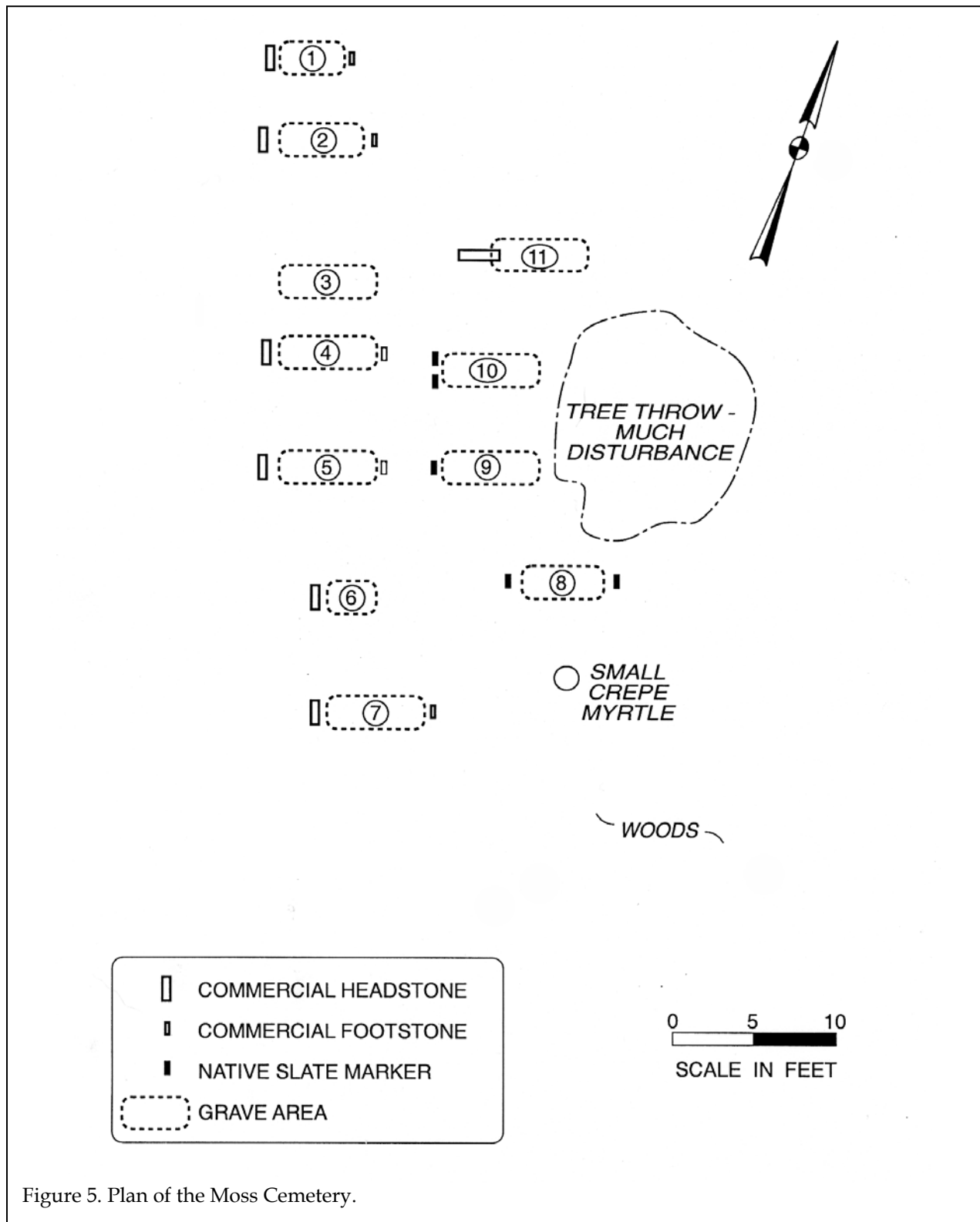
Initially we “calibrated” the penetrometer by examining the marked graves. We found that the soil compaction varied from about 50 psi to about 150 psi. Outside the known grave areas, the psi increased significantly from 175 psi to over 200 psi.

As a result, the cemetery appears to be well defined by existing markers. Only one additional grave, which was unmarked, was located by the penetrometer. The individual grave sites were well defined with the area between known graves giving a psi reading of 175 and higher. There is a large tree throw on the eastern boundary of the cemetery; however, no evidence of a disturbed burial was identified.



Figure 4. View of the cemetery looking northeast.

After the examination of over 30 cemeteries using a penetrometer, we are relatively confident that the same ranges will be found throughout the Carolinas and Georgia. It is likely these ranges are farm more dependent on general soil characteristics (such as texture and moisture) than on cultural aspects of the burial process.



The graves are found in two parallel rows to the west of the tree. All have approximately the same southwest-northeast orientation.

The western row includes W.F. Moss (d. 1891) and his wife, Sophonia Howell Moss (d. 1923), as well as two children to the south (parents not identified) and two to the north (of J.C. and H.J. Moss). There is one identified grave, also possibly of a child.

The eastern row is largely unidentified, although the northern most grave is that of Francis Howell (d. 1890), related to the W.F. Moss' wife, Sophronia.

While it appears that at least two generations are present in the cemetery, it also appears that a number of family members are either missing or may be buried in the plots without engraved stones.

One small crepe myrtle, often found in cemeteries as a "living memorial," is present at the southeast corner of the cemetery. No other possible plantings were identified.

The marked graves range in date from 1862 to 1923 and each headstone portrays a different style. An appendix to this report provides additional information concerning the identified stones and the recorded transcriptions.

We should note that it is always possible that additional graves exist and were masked by high compaction – perhaps resulting from old roads or undocumented construction activities. We typically attempt to avoid false positives, even at the risk of failing to identify marginal deposits.

Historical Research

Detailed historical research was not part of this project and the only effort conducted was a brief investigation of the Federal Census.

W.F. Moss is found in the 1860 census

living in Stanly County. He was a farmer with real estate (likely his house and farm) valued at \$600 and personal property valued at \$1,000. Listed with him were his wife, Sophrona, and six children: Mary L. (12), Margaret A. (8), John M. (4), Daniel W. (3), Thomas B. (8 months), and Archie Tilroe Morris (8).

By the 1870 census Moss is identified in the Furr township of Stanly County. He was listed as 49 years old and still married to Sophronia (now spelled Sophronia), who was 40 at the time and "keeping house." They had seven children: Margaret (16), Jno. M. (14), Thomas B. (11), Ed. F. (8), Robt. J. (7), Hannah S. (4), and Laura G. (2).

Edward F. is found in the cemetery and Daniel is not listed in the census since he died in 1862. Mary of the 1860 census has either died or married and moved out of the household. Also missing is Archie.

Moss was listed as a farmer with \$500 in real estate and \$525 in personal property. Furr township had 967 whites and only 77 blacks in 1870. There were 175 families. The average real estate value was \$525 and the average personal estate listed was \$389 – making the Moss family about average in terms of property and slightly better off than average in terms of person income. The family was also literate, with the three eldest children attending school.

The 1900 census lists Jasper C. and Hattie J. Moss living in Furr township of Stanly County. He was a farmer, 27 years old. She was 23 and they had been married for seven years. She had three children: William F. (6), Homer (5), and Ethel (2). They owned their farm free of a mortgage.

By 1910 Jasper C. was listed as Charlie J. but he was still a farmer in Furr township of Stanly County. By this time Hattie Moss had given birth to seven children, six of whom were still living: William F. (16), Homer B. (14), Ethel (12), Rubie (10), Charlie A. (7), and a child that was 6 months. Times were harder, however, since the

farm was now mortgaged.

We were not able to identify Charlie (or Jasper) in the 1920 census, although he is again shown in the 1930 census, now 57 years old. He is still a farmer in Furr township. Children include Virginia (17) and a grand-daughter, Jamie (12). We have not examined the farm schedule, although he was enumerated as 170. We do know that they were prosperous enough to have a radio.

It appears that Moss died on April 20, 1936 in Rockingham County - perhaps explaining why only his children are identified in the cemetery.

Much additional historical research is necessary to document the families present in the cemetery and, most importantly, to identify where the family may be today. Currently, it appears that at least some members left Stanly, moving to the Virginia border.

The research necessary will include additional work with the census records, as well as a title search on the property going back to at least the 1870s when it should be possible to pick up W.F. Moss. This should help determine the relationship between W.F. Moss and J.C. Moss.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Removal Requirements

We are not attorneys and this information is not offered as legal advice. We recommend that Mr. Chambers retain an attorney to assist with the removal process. We will, however, briefly outline the process in the context of forensic anthropology.

North Carolina outlines the requirements for the removal of marked graves in Chapter 5, Section 65-13, which is included in this report as Appendix 2. The requirements specify that “any person, firm, or corporation” may remove an abandoned cemetery by “securing the consent of the governing body of the town, city or county in which such abandoned cemeteries or burying grounds are situated” – in this case Stanly County.

The process involves oversight by both the Stanly County Board of Commissioners and the Stanley County Health Department. If the remains are to be reinterred in a different county then the Health Department of that county will also be involved in the process.

It will be necessary to advertise the removal for at least 30 days in a Stanly County paper. Given the historical information identified, we also recommend advertising in both a Charlotte paper, as well as a paper in Rockingham County. While not required by the letter of the law, this is within the intent – to make a reasonable effort to identify next of kin prior to the removal.

Costs of the removal and reburial are the responsibility of the party initiating the removal, including coffins, burial plots, and replacement of the original monuments. Access must also be provided to any descendants. While the North Carolina law allows for a common grave with the

permission of the descendents, we do not recommend this practice. A “mass grave” has many undesirable connotations and detracts from the dignity of death. Individual plots, laid out and arranged as found in the original cemetery are the most appropriate and dignified manner of reburial.

The North Carolina law requires that once the remains have been reinterred a certificate be provided to the clerk of court for the county of disinterment and reinterment, providing specific information concerning the process. This is to help ensure that if descendants eventually seek their family grave yard, information concerning its original – and new – location will be readily available.

Section 65-13(f) states that if the disinterment is conducted by the State or any of its agencies or subdivisions, the U.S. government, or any electric or lighting company, then the work must be conducted by a licensed funeral home. There appears to be no such stipulation for work Undertaken by a private individual. We recommend that you seek legal advice on this matter.

Recommendations

1. The Stanly County Commissioners and Stanley County Health Department should be contacted to inquire on any local requirements and coordinate the removal process.
2. We recommend that historical research be conducted to identify more concerning the Moss and Howell families. This research, in particular, should seek to identify where these families may be found today. The research may also help identify those buried in graves lacking names. This research should include

additional work with the federal census, North Carolina birth, death, and marriage records, and genealogical sources.

3. We recommend that advertisements concerning the intended removal be placed not only in Stanly County, but also in those counties where the family was last known to reside. This fulfills both the letter and intent of the law, allowing reasonable notice to family members.
4. The process of removal should be conducted by forensic anthropologists that are trained to identify and remove human skeletal remains, ensuring that all materials present, including coffin hardware and fragments, burial goods, and clothing articles, are collected, respectfully handled, and reinterred.
5. While thus far only 11 graves have been identified, we recommend that a small track hoe be used to remove the upper A horizon soil to search for any additional grave stains to ensure that all bodies are identified and removed.
6. Although the law requires no study of the remains be conducted, we recommend that some minimal level of investigation be conducted to document the remains. Especially in the case of those graves where there is no name or other identification, forensic study can help establish the sex, age, stature, and other pertinent information concerning the remains. It is likely that in clay soils the remains will be poorly preserved and removal of the remains intact may be difficult or impossible. Thus, having a forensic anthropologist on-site during removal will facilitate the collection of pertinent information while the bones are exposed.
7. Although the law requires only notice be provided to the County Clerk of Court, we recommend that a report be filed with the North Carolina Department of Cultural

Resources, allowing another avenue for future researchers to identify the cemetery.

Summary

The penetrometer survey at this family cemetery positively identified eleven grave sites. Only one grave was not marked by an above ground monument. Seven markers contain a name and birth and death information, while three graves were marked with slate but no burial information was engraved.

The cemetery appears to be well defined with graves giving a ground compaction of 50 to 100 psi and undisturbed soil giving readings of 175 psi and above. While artificial ground compaction can give false readings (identify no grave where one may exist), it is unlikely given the age and distance from the road that artificial compaction occurred at this site. However, if the cemetery is relocated, the compact areas surrounding the cemetery should be stripped to make sure no graves exist.

This study suggests that additional historical research to discover more about the people buried in the cemetery is necessary. In addition, if the cemetery is relocated, this would provide an excellent opportunity to examine remains for evidence of disease and other health issues.

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APPENDIX 1.



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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC Grave #: 1 Section #: Lot #: Photo No:

Name(s) on marker: Burnice Moss

Type of Marker/Monument:

<input type="checkbox"/> tablet headstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> die in socket	<input type="checkbox"/> die on base
<input type="checkbox"/> government issue	<input type="checkbox"/> lawn-type	<input type="checkbox"/> plaque
<input type="checkbox"/> raised top	<input type="checkbox"/> pulpit	<input type="checkbox"/> die, base, cap
<input type="checkbox"/> bedstead/cradle	<input type="checkbox"/> table tomb	<input type="checkbox"/> box tomb
<input type="checkbox"/> ledger	<input type="checkbox"/> obelisk	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Inscription: BURNICE/ Daughter of /J.C. & H.J./Moss/ Born Sept. 18, 1906/Died Oct. 15, 1907

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> marble	<input type="checkbox"/> granite	<input type="checkbox"/> sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/> slate
<input type="checkbox"/> limestone	<input type="checkbox"/> fieldstone	<input type="checkbox"/> other stone:	
<input type="checkbox"/> cast iron	<input type="checkbox"/> zinc	<input type="checkbox"/> wood	<input type="checkbox"/> concrete
<input type="checkbox"/> other material:			

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height: Width: Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features:

<input type="checkbox"/> Bible	<input type="checkbox"/> clasping hands	<input type="checkbox"/> flowers
<input type="checkbox"/> willow and urn	<input type="checkbox"/> cross	<input type="checkbox"/> cross & crown
<input type="checkbox"/> lamb	<input type="checkbox"/> dove	<input type="checkbox"/> inverted torch
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonic	<input type="checkbox"/> other fraternal order:	
<input type="checkbox"/> finger pointing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other design: leaves	

Condition of Marker:

<input type="checkbox"/> weathered	<input type="checkbox"/> cracked	<input type="checkbox"/> broken	<input type="checkbox"/> vandalized
<input type="checkbox"/> unattached	<input type="checkbox"/> loose	<input type="checkbox"/> leaning	<input type="checkbox"/> repaired
<input type="checkbox"/> biologicals	<input type="checkbox"/> stained	<input type="checkbox"/> portions missing:	
<input type="checkbox"/> other:			

Stonecutter's Name: City: Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: marble Design/initials: none Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: Marker inscription faces what direction:

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC Grave #: 2 Section #: Lot #: Photo No:

Name(s) on marker: Elizabeth Moss

Type of Marker/Monument: ☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ raised top ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ obelisk ☐ other:

Inscription: ELIZABETH daughter of/J.C. & H.J. Moss/ Dec. 18, 1908 - June 10, 1911

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height: Width: Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features: ☐ Bible ☐ clasping hands ☐ flowers
☐ willow and urn ☐ cross ☐ cross & crown
☒ lamb ☐ dove ☐ inverted torch
☐ Masonic ☐ other fraternal order:
☐ finger pointing ☐ other design:

Condition of Marker: ☐ weathered ☐ cracked ☐ broken ☐ vandalized
☐ unattached ☐ loose ☒ leaning ☐ repaired
☐ biologicals ☐ stained ☐ portions missing:
☐ other:

Stonecutter's Name: City: Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: marble Design/initials: E.M. Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w Marker inscription faces what direction: west

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC Grave #: 4 Section #: Lot #: Photo No:

Name(s) on marker: Sophronia Howell Moss

Type of Marker/Monument: ☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ raised top ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ obelisk ☐ other:

Inscription: SOPHRONIA/HOWELL/WIFE OF/W.F. MOSS/OCT. 7, 1830/ APR. 15, 1923

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height: Width: Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features: ☐ Bible ☐ clasping hands ☐ flowers
☐ willow and urn ☐ cross ☐ cross & crown
☐ lamb ☐ dove ☐ inverted torch
☐ Masonic ☐ other fraternal order:
☐ finger pointing ☒ other design: leaves

Condition of Marker: ☐ weathered ☐ cracked ☐ broken ☐ vandalized
☒ unattached ☐ loose ☐ leaning ☐ repaired
☐ biologicals ☐ stained ☐ portions missing:
☐ other:

Stonecutter's Name: City: Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: marble Design/initials: S.H.M. Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w Marker inscription faces what direction:

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC Grave #: 5 Section #: Lot #: Photo No:

Name(s) on marker: W.F. Moss

Type of Marker/Monument: ☐ tablet headstone ☒ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ raised top ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ obelisk ☐ other:

Inscription: W.F. MOSS/BORN/Dec. 8, 1821/DIED/ Aug. 5, 1891

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height: Width: Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features: ☐ Bible ☐ clasping hands ☐ flowers
☐ willow and urn ☐ cross ☐ cross & crown
☐ lamb ☐ dove ☐ inverted torch
☐ Masonic ☐ other fraternal order:
☐ finger pointing ☒ other design: circle with star inside (2)

Condition of Marker: ☐ weathered ☐ cracked ☒ broken ☐ vandalized
☐ unattached ☐ loose ☐ leaning ☐ repaired
☒ biologicals ☐ stained ☐ portions missing:
☐ other:

Stonecutter's Name: City: Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: marble Design/initials: W.F.M. Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w Marker inscription faces what direction:

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC Grave #: 6 Section #: Lot #: Photo No:

Name(s) on marker: Daniel W. Moss

Type of Marker/Monument: ☒ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ raised top ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ obelisk ☐ other:

Inscription: DANIEL W. MOSS/Born Sept. 16, 1857/Died Aug. 6, 1862/Aged 4 Yrs 10 mos./ & 20 Days/
God took thee from a/ world broken of care. An everlasting bliss to share.

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height: Width: Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features: ☐ Bible ☐ clasping hands ☐ flowers
☐ willow and urn ☐ cross ☐ cross & crown
☐ lamb ☐ dove ☐ inverted torch
☐ Masonic ☐ other fraternal order:
☐ finger pointing ☐ other design:

Condition of Marker: ☐ weathered ☐ cracked ☐ broken ☐ vandalized
☐ unattached ☐ loose ☐ leaning ☐ repaired
☐ biologicals ☐ stained ☐ portions missing:
☐ other:

Stonecutter's Name: City: Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: marble Design/initials: D.W.M. Condition: broken?

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w Marker inscription faces what direction: west

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC Grave #: 7 Section #: Lot #: Photo No:

Name(s) on marker: Edward F. Moss

Type of Marker/Monument: ☒ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ raised top ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ obelisk ☐ other:

Inscription: EDWARD F. MOSS/Born Nov. 11, 1861/Died Dec. 11, 1876/ Aged 15 Yrs & 1 mo./
Not lost but gone before/where we shall meet to part/no more.

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height: Width: Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features: ☐ Bible ☐ clasping hands ☐ flowers
☐ willow and urn ☐ cross ☐ cross & crown
☐ lamb ☐ dove ☐ inverted torch
☐ Masonic ☐ other fraternal order:
☐ finger pointing ☐ other design:

Condition of Marker: ☐ weathered ☐ cracked ☐ broken ☐ vandalized
☐ unattached ☐ loose ☐ leaning ☐ repaired
☐ biologicals ☐ stained ☐ portions missing:
☐ other:

Stonecutter's Name: City: Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: marble Design/initials: E.F.M. Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w Marker inscription faces what direction: west

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC

Grave #: 8

Section #:

Lot #:

Photo No:

Name(s) on marker:

Type of Marker/Monument:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> tablet headstone | <input type="checkbox"/> die in socket | <input type="checkbox"/> die on base |
| <input type="checkbox"/> government issue | <input type="checkbox"/> lawn-type | <input type="checkbox"/> plaque |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raised top | <input type="checkbox"/> pulpit | <input type="checkbox"/> die, base, cap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bedstead/cradle | <input type="checkbox"/> table tomb | <input type="checkbox"/> box tomb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ledger | <input type="checkbox"/> obelisk | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: fieldstone |

Inscription:

Inscription Technique: ☐ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☐ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☒ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height:

Width:

Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bible | <input type="checkbox"/> clasping hands | <input type="checkbox"/> flowers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> willow and urn | <input type="checkbox"/> cross | <input type="checkbox"/> cross & crown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lamb | <input type="checkbox"/> dove | <input type="checkbox"/> inverted torch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Masonic | <input type="checkbox"/> other fraternal order: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> finger pointing | <input type="checkbox"/> other design: | |

Condition of Marker:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> weathered | <input type="checkbox"/> cracked | <input type="checkbox"/> broken | <input type="checkbox"/> vandalized |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unattached | <input type="checkbox"/> loose | <input type="checkbox"/> leaning | <input type="checkbox"/> repaired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> biologicals | <input type="checkbox"/> stained | <input type="checkbox"/> portions missing: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other: | | | |

Stonecutter's Name:

City:

Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: slate Design/initials: Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w

Marker inscription faces what direction:

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC

Grave #: 9

Section #:

Lot #:

Photo No:

Name(s) on marker:

Type of Marker/Monument:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tablet headstone | <input type="checkbox"/> die in socket | <input type="checkbox"/> die on base |
| <input type="checkbox"/> government issue | <input type="checkbox"/> lawn-type | <input type="checkbox"/> plaque |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raised top | <input type="checkbox"/> pulpit | <input type="checkbox"/> die, base, cap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bedstead/cradle | <input type="checkbox"/> table tomb | <input type="checkbox"/> box tomb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ledger | <input type="checkbox"/> obelisk | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

Inscription:

Inscription Technique: ☐ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☐ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☒ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height:

Width:

Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bible | <input type="checkbox"/> clasping hands | <input type="checkbox"/> flowers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> willow and urn | <input type="checkbox"/> cross | <input type="checkbox"/> cross & crown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lamb | <input type="checkbox"/> dove | <input type="checkbox"/> inverted torch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Masonic | <input type="checkbox"/> other fraternal order: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> finger pointing | <input type="checkbox"/> other design: | |

Condition of Marker:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> weathered | <input type="checkbox"/> cracked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken | <input type="checkbox"/> vandalized |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unattached | <input type="checkbox"/> loose | <input type="checkbox"/> leaning | <input type="checkbox"/> repaired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> biologicals | <input type="checkbox"/> stained | <input type="checkbox"/> portions missing: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other: | | | |

Stonecutter's Name:

City:

Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: Design/initials: Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w

Marker inscription faces what direction:

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC

Grave #: 10

Section #:

Lot #:

Photo No:

Name(s) on marker:

Type of Marker/Monument:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tablet headstone | <input type="checkbox"/> die in socket | <input type="checkbox"/> die on base |
| <input type="checkbox"/> government issue | <input type="checkbox"/> lawn-type | <input type="checkbox"/> plaque |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raised top | <input type="checkbox"/> pulpit | <input type="checkbox"/> die, base, cap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bedstead/cradle | <input type="checkbox"/> table tomb | <input type="checkbox"/> box tomb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ledger | <input type="checkbox"/> obelisk | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

Inscription:

Inscription Technique: ☐ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☐ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☒ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height:

Width:

Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bible | <input type="checkbox"/> clasping hands | <input type="checkbox"/> flowers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> willow and urn | <input type="checkbox"/> cross | <input type="checkbox"/> cross & crown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lamb | <input type="checkbox"/> dove | <input type="checkbox"/> inverted torch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Masonic | <input type="checkbox"/> other fraternal order: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> finger pointing | <input type="checkbox"/> other design: | |

Condition of Marker:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> weathered | <input type="checkbox"/> cracked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken | <input type="checkbox"/> vandalized |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unattached | <input type="checkbox"/> loose | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> leaning | <input type="checkbox"/> repaired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> biologicals | <input type="checkbox"/> stained | <input type="checkbox"/> portions missing: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other: | | | |

Stonecutter's Name:

City:

Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: Design/initials: Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w

Marker inscription faces what direction:

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06





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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Stanfield, NC Grave #: 11 Section #: Lot #: Photo No:

Name(s) on marker: Francis Howell

Type of Marker/Monument: ☒ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ raised top ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ obelisk ☐ other:

Inscription: FRANCIS HOWELL/BORN/Aug. 29, 1809/DIED/Oct. 11, 1890/Aged 81 Yrs. 1 Mo. 12 ds

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material: ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): Height: Width: Thickness:

Gravestone Design Features: ☐ Bible ☐ clasping hands ☐ flowers
☐ willow and urn ☐ cross ☐ cross & crown
☐ lamb ☐ dove ☐ inverted torch
☐ Masonic ☐ other fraternal order:
☐ finger pointing ☐ other design:

Condition of Marker: ☐ weathered ☐ cracked ☐ broken ☐ vandalized
☐ unattached ☐ loose ☐ leaning ☐ repaired
☐ biologicals ☐ stained ☐ portions missing:
☒ other: out of ground

Stonecutter's Name: City: Location of Mark:

Footstone: Material: Design/initials: Condition:

Coping: Material: Design: Condition:

Fencing: Material: Design: Condition:

Grave Orientation: e/w Marker inscription faces what direction:

Grave Goods:

Surveyor: JP/MT/NS

Date: 12/28/06



APPENDIX 2.

North Carolina General Statutes
Article 5.
Removal of Graves.

§ 65-13. Removal of graves; who may disinter, move and reinter; notice; certificate filed; reinterment expenses, due care required.

(a) The State of North Carolina and any of its agencies, public institutions, or political subdivisions, the United States of America or any agency thereof, any church, electric power or lighting company, or any person, firm, or corporation may effect the disinterment, removal, and reinterment of graves as follows:

(1) By the State of North Carolina and any of its agencies, public institutions, or political subdivisions, the United States of America or any agency thereof, when it shall determine and certify to the board of county commissioners in the county from which the bodies are to be disinterred that such removal is reasonably necessary to perform its governmental functions and the duties delegated to it by law.

(2) By any church authority in order to erect a new church, parish house, parsonage, or any other facility owned and operated exclusively by such church; in order to expand or enlarge an existing church facility; or better to care for and maintain graves not located in a regular cemetery or burying ground for which such church has assumed responsibility of care and custody.

(3) By an electric power or lighting company when it owns land that is to be used as a reservoir on which graves are located.

(4) By any person, firm or corporation, which owns land on which abandoned cemeteries or burying grounds are located after first securing the consent of the governing body of the town, city or county in which such abandoned cemeteries or burying grounds are situated.

(b) The party effecting the disinterment, removal and reinterment of a grave containing a decedent's remains under the provisions of this Chapter shall, before disinterment, give 30 days written notice of such intention to the next of kin of the decedent, if known or subject to being ascertained by reasonable search and inquiry, and shall cause notice of such disinterment, removal and reinterment to be published at least once per week for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where such grave is situated and the first publication shall be not less than 30 days before disinterment. Any remains disinterred and removed hereunder shall be reinterred in a suitable cemetery or burial ground.

(c) The party removing or causing the removal of all such graves shall, within 30 days after completion of the removal and reinterment, file with the register of deeds of the county from which the graves were removed and with the register of deeds of the county in which reinterment is made, a written certificate of the removal facts. Such certificate shall contain the full name, if known or reasonably ascertainable, of each decedent whose grave is moved, a precise description of the site from which such grave was removed, a precise description of the site and specific location where the decedent's remains have been reinterred, the full and correct name of the party effecting the removal, and a brief description of the statutory basis or bases upon which such removal or reinterment was effected. If the full name of any decedent cannot reasonably be ascertained, the removing party shall set forth all additional reasonably ascertainable facts about the decedent including birth date, death date, and family name.

The fee for recording instruments in general, as provided in G.S. 161-10(a)(1), for registering a certificate of removal facts shall be paid to the register of deeds of each county in which such certificate is filed for registration.

(d) All expenses of disinterment, removal, and acquisition of the new burial site and reinterment shall be borne by the party effecting such disinterment, removal, and reinterment, including the actual reasonable expense of one of the next of kin incurred in attending the same, not to exceed the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

(e) The office of vital statistics of North Carolina shall promulgate regulations effecting the registration and indexing of the written certificate of the removal facts, including the form of that certificate.

(f) The party effecting the disinterment, removal, and reinterment of a decedent's remains under the provisions of this Chapter shall ensure that the site in which reinterment is accomplished shall be of such suitable dimensions to accommodate the remains of that decedent only and that such site shall be reasonably accessible to all relatives of that decedent, provided that the remains may be reinterred in a common grave where written consent is obtained from the next of kin. If under the authority of this Chapter disinterment, removal, and reinterment is effected by the State of North Carolina or any of its agencies, public institutions, or political subdivisions, the United States of America or any agency thereof, any electric power or lighting company, then such disinterment, removal, and reinterment shall be performed by a funeral director duly licensed as a "funeral director" or a "funeral service licensee" under the provisions of Article 13A of Chapter 90 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

(g) All disinterment, removal and reinterment under the provisions of this Chapter shall be made under the supervision and direction of the county board of commissioners or other appropriate official, including the local health director, appointed by such board for the county where the disinterment, removal and reinterment take place. If reinterment is effected in a county different from the county of disinterment with the consent of the next of kin of the deceased whose remains are disinterred, then the disinterment and removal shall be made under the supervision and direction of the county board of commissioners or other appropriate official, including the local health director, appointed by such board for the county of the disinterment, and the reinterment shall be made under the supervision and direction of the county board of commissioners or other appropriate official, including the local health director, appointed by such board for the county of reinterment.

Due care shall be taken to do said work in a proper and decent manner, and, if necessary, to furnish suitable coffins or boxes for reintering such remains. Due care shall also be taken to remove, protect and replace all tombstones or other markers, so as to leave such tombstones or other markers in as good condition as that prior to disinterment. Provided that in cases where the remains are to be moved to a perpetual care cemetery or other cemetery where upright tombstones are not permitted, a suitable replacement marker shall be provided.

(h) Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to grant or confer the power or authority of eminent domain, or to impair the right of the next of kin of a decedent to remove or cause the removal, at his or their expense, of the remains or grave of such decedent. (1919, c. 245; C.S., ss. 5030, 5030(a); Ex. Sess. 1920, c. 46; 1927, c. 23, s. 1; c. 175, s. 1; 1937, c. 3; 1947, cc. 168, 576; 1961, c. 457; 1963, c. 915, s. 1; 1965, c. 71; 1971, c. 797, s. 1; 1977, c. 311, s. 1; 2001-390, s. 3.)

**Archaeological
Investigations**

Historical Research

Preservation

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Interpretation

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